

ELECTION RIOTS.

CALIFORNIA CROPS.
An Average Yield of Grain in Many Counties.

A Fight Between Catholic and A. P. A. factions.**SAN FRANCISCO'S REGIMENT**

Of Commonwealers Start for Washington—Fry's Army at St. Louis.

KANSAS CITY, April 3.—During a riot this afternoon between A. P. A. and anti A. P. A. politicians one man was killed, two mortally wounded and several seriously wounded by stray bullets. The trouble arose over swearing in deputy marshals who attacked A. P. A. workers.

The riot was the culmination of bitter feelings between Catholics and members of the A. P. A., which had been manifested by act and words ever since the polls opened in the morning. Riots took place at other points earlier in the day between the same opposing religious factions. This riot took place on Southwest boulevard, very close to police station No. 3. Only an hour before it was known John Geovély, stone mason, was shot in the back and forehand, by William Henry Walker at the voting place. The vote was given to the A. P. A., to which Geovély was evidently opposed.

It is said that fifty Catholics appointed through Catholic influence were many of them irresponsible characters and were solely the cause of all the trouble. It is claimed one of them fired the first shot. That one was Mike Callahan, and he was killed the next moment. Then the battle began. Deputy constables at this polling booth and workers of all political factions crowded together in a solid mass, about 100 strong, and everyone seemed to be armed. For a minute or two the discharge of weapons sounded like a volley of musketry. Hundreds of citizens gathered at every point of vantage to witness the battle, which, however, was of short duration. These onlookers were armed with clubs and stones. Many residents along the several added to the general feeling of terror by leaving from windows, shouting and gesticulating wildly.

In less than five minutes from the time the first shot was fired, however, the blue coats from station No. 3 had appeared on the scene and quieted the disturbance. Pryor's men are claiming Callahan was an innocent victim. They assert it was Jerry Pate, an A. P. A. man, who fired the first shot, and that was the shot that killed Callahan. Pate was serving as constable, having been appointed by a Westport justice to serve a warrant for the arrest of John Pryor, Jim Pryor his son, and Bert Pryor for alleged felonious assault on a citizen earlier in the day.

Pryor's side of the case gets some color from the fact that Harry Arthur, the son of Pryor's followers, says he himself is the man that shot Pate in the face.

J. E. Rosnah was shot through the kidneys, and will die.

Pale Fleming was shot in the shoulder.

Jerry Pate was also shot. John McGowan was also shot, but not seriously.

Eight arrests have been made, four of whom participated in the riots.

About a dozen arrests have been made in connection with the rioting, and further arrests will be made tomorrow. No further disturbance has occurred tonight, and it is thought there will be no further trouble.

Friars received up to 11 o'clock tonight indicate that the entire Republican ticket is elected. The Republicans are victorious all over Kansas and Oklahoma.

SAN FRANCISCO'S REGIMENT

Commonwealers on the Move. Camped in Oakland Tonight.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The San Francisco contribution to the commonwealth army, numbering 350 men, left the city today on the ferry for Oakland. Thence it is their intention to proceed to Washington. At Sacramento they will be joined by 100 more unemployed, who are now in camp there awaiting the arrival of the San Francisco regiment.

Early this morning recruits who for several weeks have been marching about the city soliciting provisions for their contemplated journey, began to assemble at their rendezvous. Major Ellerton had contributed \$25 to pay their way to Oakland, and two bands had volunteered to escort them to the ferry. At 2 o'clock the order to march was given by Colonel Baker, who is their leader, and the start was made. The men marched quietly and in order. On the way to the ferry \$15 was received by them from people on the street. The mayor was at the landing to wish the men goodbye. The army will camp tonight in Oakland.

Sr. L. A. April 3.—General Fry's army arrived at Jefferson barracks from Poplar Creek and camped in the railroad yards of Ivory station. The company leaders were in the top of box cars; eight cars to the train. Over the car in which were General Fry's headquarters floated Old Glory, which was saluted by a company of United States regulars. There are 600 men in all; a respectable lot.

Proceedings, April 3.—On the road to Allegheny Cox's army was well received. All schools were dismissed for the forenoon, and boys crowded out of town after the commandant, cheering and singing, 189 men marching.

The road lay along the railway, and every passenger train was cheered by the men, and the passengers waved their handkerchiefs in return. The whole progress is looked on by the leaders as an ovation. In view of the new contingents expected, a big tent has been ordered from Massillon.

E. T. April 3.—Arrived at Jefferson barracks from Poplar Creek and camped in the railroad yards of Ivory station. The company leaders were in the top of box cars; eight cars to the train. Over the car in which were General Fry's headquarters floated Old Glory, which was saluted by a company of United States regulars. There are 600 men in all; a respectable lot.

Alex Gordon's Resignation. Erron Remenay—I think it is greatly to the satisfaction of 85 per cent of the raisin growers that Alexander Gordon has voluntarily resigned from the directory of the Raisin Growers' Association, he having over two years ago assisted in leading the growers of this county in establishing the canning packer as lord of the situation, which has now proved so disastrous to the industry.

Mr. Gordon has been looked upon for many years by old and new comers as a wise manager, a good business man, and a shrewd wisdom in rating from a situation which must be unbearable to him as wholly inconsistent with his past conduct. Let the raisin growers await the final action of the directors before deciding whether they have done well or ill.

President Laumeister Resigns. SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The directors of the Produce Exchange held a meeting this afternoon to consider the resignation of President Laumeister, tendered because of the directors' recent action in fixing an arbitrary market value on May wheat. No action was taken, and an effort will be made to induce Laumeister to reconsider.

Brigade Encampment. Quite a number of the members of company C, N.G.C., held a meeting last night after the drill to consider the encampment of the Third brigade, which will be held in a few months. They decided to earnestly request the officers of the Sixth regiment having the matter in charge to release Santa Monica as the place of encampment. A petition to that effect will be circulated immediately among the members of the Sixth regiment, and it is believed it will be numerously signed. Santa Monica has already raised part of the money required to entertain the boys.

The Silent Expositor. Erron Remenay—The people of Oleander are anxious to know how to shoot on the last veto of Emperor Cleveland. Some of us wedded to the pie counter contingent of the Democratic party and we have been looking from day to day to see what the Expositor has to say on that veto. For one, I have failed to see a single line in that paper in regard to the matter. The Expositor is a brave and fearless journal and always takes the side of the people against the veto? What has it to say about the veto? Let us hear, so that we may know what to say. Yours sincerely,

Grub Gulch Booming. Grub Gulch is experiencing a boomlet in consequence of the recent activity in mining. Some excellent prospects have been made and a considerable amount of fine machinery has been put in at the old mines, which will be thoroughly worked. A few months ago Grub Gulch had only one saloon and a store. Now there are four saloons, three stores and two hotels. The saloons of a number of the miners are panning out quite well.

The Mining Troubles. CONVERSVILLE, Pa., April 3.—The situation in the coke region is critical. It is said a body of strikers intend to march to Frick's Davison works and force the men to stop work. The feeling among the foreigners throughout the entire region is very bitter. The men are well supplied with dynamite.

Directors of the Pacific Bank Meet. SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—A meeting of the stockholders of the insolvent Pacific Bank was held today, notwithstanding the fact that an injunction was served by the superior court to prevent the meeting. A new board of directors was elected as follows: Dr. R. H. McDonald, H. G. Myer, Uriah Wood, J. J. Bowen, Captain J. M. McDonald, Dr. J. L. Cogswell, S. F. Long, W. F. McAlister and J. O. Jeppson. The directors organized with J. M. McDonald, president; S. F. Long, vice president, G. E. Dorn, secretary and treasurer.

The Mining Troubles. CONVERSVILLE, Pa., April 3.—The situation in the coke region is critical. It is said a body of strikers intend to march to Frick's Davison works and force the men to stop work. The feeling among the foreigners throughout the entire region is very bitter. The men are well supplied with dynamite.

The Mining Troubles. CONVERSVILLE, Pa., April 3.—The situation in the coke region is critical. It is said a body of strikers intend to march to Frick's Davison works and force the men to stop work. The feeling among the foreigners throughout the entire region is very bitter. The men are well supplied with dynamite.

MORE LABOR RIOTS.
Thousands of Coke Workers on Strike.**INDIANS ON THE WARPATH.**
Thirty Killed and Many Wounded. Prominent South Carolinian Citizens Under Arrest.

UNIONTOWN, April 4.—Rioting in the coke region began early this morning and during the last twelve hours nine men have been killed. Unless the military interferes the dead will be counted by scores tomorrow.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 4.—The war between strikers and workmen is on in earnest. A number of serious outbreaks are reported. Andy Miller, a Hungarian, was attacked by fifty rioters and horribly beaten with clubs and stones and will not live. Trotter is the scene of the wildest disorder. Nearly 600 Hungarians camped there and took possession of the company's grounds.

The mob, joined by 2000 men from New Haven, armed with guns, iron bars, picks and stones, started northward to a region where 4000 men are at work and protected by strike guards. At Mayfield and Donnelly's plant they attacked the workmen. Fifteen shots were fired by deputies, when the rioters retired. One striker was mortally wounded. The rioters are preparing for another attack and deputies are being sworn, armed and instructed to shoot to kill. The situation is the most critical since 1893.

J. H. Paddock, chief engineer of the H. C. Frick Company, was killed at Davidson by a mob of strikers at 3 o'clock.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 4.—The coke workers at the Denny coke plant were attacked by a riotous mob of about sixty Hungarian women armed with revolvers, clubs and pokers. Many laborers were ejected and one fatally wounded.

CHICAGO ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO, April 3.—At 11 o'clock to-night returns will be made by the Republicans elected 23 aldermen and the Democrats 11. Seven Republicans succeeded Democrats and two Democrats succeeded Republicans. In the town election the Democrats carried the entire west side ticket and three out of four in south towns. The Republicans carry north town by 500. The Democratic majority in south town is in all cases clear, a few hundred dividing the totals.

The proposition for annexation of the towns of Evanston and South Park to the city of Chicago was carried by over 20,000 majority.

INDIANS TROUBLES EXAGGERATED.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Colonel Puttengate, commander at Fort Reno, telegraphed that the reported Indian troubles in Oklahoma are greatly exaggerated. Chief Bill, a Cheyenne Indian, quarreled with two white men over a pony. Chief Bill was shot and mortally wounded by one of the men, and in turn shot and killed one man and wounded another. Other Indians are quiet.

LATER.

EL PASO, April 4.—Information twelve hours later than that received by the military about the Indian troubles arrived here. William Delegardis, a trader, came in today from the scene of the conflict to purchase ammunition for settlers. Fifteen Indians and as many whites have been killed. One hundred and fifty Indians are in war paint under the leadership of Red Moon. All are armed with Winchester rifles. Opposed to them are 175 armed settlers. Other Indians are joining Red Moon.

INDIANS AND COWBOYS FIGHTING.

EL PASO, O. T., April 3.—The troop of cavalry sent out to quell the fighting going on between Indians and cowboys has sent a courier back to Fort Reno for reinforcements. It is reported that another battle occurred and that several men on both sides were killed and wounded. The rumor that the agency building had been burned by Indians is corroborated!

CHICAGO ITEMS.

WANTED.—More rain and less wind. The grand wedding bells are ringing, caused by the union of C. A. Gibson and Miss F. Scales. They are both well known and well respected.

A young gentleman of Wild Flower was seen on the road by a few of our Chicago boys the other day. The boys wondered why it took so long to drive a half mile, until they discovered he was not alone in the buggy, and then all doubts were removed.

The butterfly ball will be under the management of two popular young men, W. A. Bailey and G. H. Crawford. They will also be floor managers. The event will take place April 27th at the Chicago Atlantic.

Mr. M. P. Crawford and son visited Fresno last week. A Novice.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

AN INTERESTING MEETING LAST NIGHT AT DR. ROWELL'S.

THE FRESNO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY met at Dr. G. A. Rowell's office last night, fourteen physicians being in attendance. Dr. A. J. Pedlar read a carefully prepared paper on "Constitution of the Bowels in Infancy," which was followed by a lengthy discussion of the subject.

The society made an appropriation of \$50 toward defraying the expenses of the American Medical Association, which will convene in San Francisco on June 3d.

Dr. Rowell's residence, where an hour was spent in social intercourse and the partaking of refreshments. The next meeting will be at the office of the Drs. Maupin on the evening of May 5th.

Mr. M. P. Crawford and son visited Fresno last week. A Novice.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

AN INTERESTING MEETING LAST NIGHT AT DR. ROWELL'S.

THE FRESNO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY met at Dr. G. A. Rowell's office last night, fourteen physicians being in attendance. Dr. A. J. Pedlar read a carefully prepared paper on "Constitution of the Bowels in Infancy," which was followed by a lengthy discussion of the subject.

The society made an appropriation of \$50 toward defraying the expenses of the American Medical Association, which will convene in San Francisco on June 3d.

Dr. Rowell's residence, where an hour was spent in social intercourse and the partaking of refreshments. The next meeting will be at the office of the Drs. Maupin on the evening of May 5th.

Mr. M. P. Crawford and son visited Fresno last week. A Novice.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

AN INTERESTING MEETING LAST NIGHT AT DR. ROWELL'S.

THE FRESNO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY met at Dr. G. A. Rowell's office last night, fourteen physicians being in attendance. Dr. A. J. Pedlar read a carefully prepared paper on "Constitution of the Bowels in Infancy," which was followed by a lengthy discussion of the subject.

The society made an appropriation of \$50 toward defraying the expenses of the American Medical Association, which will convene in San Francisco on June 3d.

Dr. Rowell's residence, where an hour was spent in social intercourse and the partaking of refreshments. The next meeting will be at the office of the Drs. Maupin on the evening of May 5th.

Mr. M. P. Crawford and son visited Fresno last week. A Novice.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

AN INTERESTING MEETING LAST NIGHT AT DR. ROWELL'S.

THE FRESNO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY met at Dr. G. A. Rowell's office last night, fourteen physicians being in attendance. Dr. A. J. Pedlar read a carefully prepared paper on "Constitution of the Bowels in Infancy," which was followed by a lengthy discussion of the subject.

The society made an appropriation of \$50 toward defraying the expenses of the American Medical Association, which will convene in San Francisco on June 3d.

Dr. Rowell's residence, where an hour was spent in social intercourse and the partaking of refreshments. The next meeting will be at the office of the Drs. Maupin on the evening of May 5th.

Mr. M. P. Crawford and son visited Fresno last week. A Novice.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

AN INTERESTING MEETING LAST NIGHT AT DR. ROWELL'S.

THE FRESNO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY met at Dr. G. A. Rowell's office last night, fourteen physicians being in attendance. Dr. A. J. Pedlar read a carefully prepared paper on "Constitution of the Bowels in Infancy," which was followed by a lengthy discussion of the subject.

The society made an appropriation of \$50 toward defraying the expenses of the American Medical Association, which will convene in San Francisco on June 3d.

Dr. Rowell's residence, where an hour was spent in social intercourse and the partaking of refreshments. The next meeting will be at the office of the Drs. Maupin on the evening of May 5th.

Mr. M. P. Crawford and son visited Fresno last week. A Novice.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

AN INTERESTING MEETING LAST NIGHT AT DR. ROWELL'S.

THE FRESNO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY met at Dr. G. A. Rowell's office last night, fourteen physicians being in attendance. Dr. A. J. Pedlar read a carefully prepared paper on "Constitution of the Bowels in Infancy," which was followed by a lengthy discussion of the subject.

The society made an appropriation of \$50 toward defraying the expenses of the American Medical Association, which will convene in San Francisco on June 3d.

Dr. Rowell's residence, where an hour was spent in social intercourse and the partaking of refreshments. The next meeting will be at the office of the Drs. Maupin on the evening of May 5th.

Mr. M. P. Crawford and son visited Fresno last week. A Novice.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

AN INTERESTING MEETING LAST NIGHT AT DR. ROWELL'S.

THE FRESNO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY met at Dr. G. A. Rowell's office last night, fourteen physicians being in attendance. Dr. A. J. Pedlar read a carefully prepared paper on "Constitution of the Bowels in Infancy," which was followed by a lengthy discussion of the subject.

The society made an appropriation of \$50 toward defraying the expenses of the American Medical Association, which will convene in San Francisco on June 3d.

Dr. Rowell's residence, where an hour was spent in social intercourse and the partaking of refreshments. The next meeting

STATE WHISKY.

It Causes a Rebellion in South Carolina.

MOB VIOLENCE AND BLOODSHED

Passions Aroused by the State Dispensary Law and Spy System.

COLUMBIA, S.C., March 30.—The passions aroused by the dispensary law and spy system had the long expected result in a fight at Darlington this evening, in which at least two spies and two citizens were shot to death and three other men badly wounded. The city is wild tonight. All sympathy is with the citizens and the air is filled with fierce expressions against the government dispensary law and spies. The fight occurred at 3:30 p.m., at the depot, as a body of armed spies were leaving town. In the fight Frank R. Norman, a prominent young insurance man, and a man named Redmond from North Carolina and Charles McLennan and Popper were killed outright.

When Governor Tillman received the news a special train was ordered and three local militia companies were ordered to assemble at their armories. Colonel Wylie Jones of the Palmetto regiment was ordered at 3 o'clock by the governor to proceed with the troops to Darlington. It at once became a question whether the militiamen, who are sympathizers of the citizens of Darlington, would go. Members of the Columbia Zouaves and the governor's guard assembled at their respective armories, but refused to go to Darlington, declaring they would disband first. News has been received tonight of the effect that the spies were surrounded in some woods near Darlington by angry citizens who beat up the wrong done them.

Governor Tillman having failed to get the Columbia militia to go, ordered out the Charleston militia. Adjutant General Farley left on a special train for Darlington at 10 o'clock tonight. The light infantry of Sumter have refused to go to Darlington, but Farley will be joined by the guards at Manning. It is suspected here that the enraged people of Darlington are determined upon the extirpation of the spies and they are to be interfered with by the militia.

At this hour the constables are said to be surrounded in a swamp, and another fight is expected at daylight.

Colonel Bremer, the officer who left Darlington by the Charleston, Sumter & Northern railroad, is now here. He reports to the governor that his detachment was fired upon by a mob as the train was putting out.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 2:30 a.m.—A dispatch from Florence, S. C., says the mob entered the state at 2:05 a.m. and destroyed the entire state of liquor.

New York, March 31.—The Herald's Columbia, S. C., correspondent says: "In the fight today between the militia and the whiskey constables on one side and the citizens on the other, three persons were killed. The citizens then got the upper hand and drove the state police, twenty-two men, into a swamp and it is reported that all have been killed. The first serious trouble took place at the station of Columbia, on the Sumter and Northern railroad, and this is where the slaughter took place."

WATER WORKS COLLAPSE.

Three Lives Lost and Several People Injured.

PEORIA, March 30.—While workmen were engaged this morning in repairing one of the large stand pipes of the Peoria Water Company on the bluff, without warning the bottom section burst and the steel structure at once collapsed. A number of school children were playing close by and they, with five workmen, were hurled a distance of half a block by the force of the large amount of water in the stand pipe so suddenly let loose. One child is known to have been instantly killed, and two of the workmen are also dead, and it is believed two others lost their lives while trying to save more injured. The men of rescue have been carried on by the police and fire departments and the ambulance corps. It is a difficult task to remove the debris and may not be accomplished tonight. Two houses were completely wrecked by the force of the water and half a dozen more pushed from their foundations. Barns and other structures were smashed to kindling wood.

Johnson's Examination.

ATLANTA, March 30.—The preliminary examination of Alva Johnson and George Smith, who were arrested a few days ago on a charge of having robbed the Southern Pacific train at Rosco February 18th, took place this morning. Johnson is a prominent citizen, owning a large ranch near here, and great interest is manifested in the trial. The only significant development was that the description of the wagon driven by Johnson on the day the robbery occurred, tallied exactly with the description of the wagon used by the robbers to carry away their booty.

The Silver Legion.

DENVER, March 30.—Commander Bert Hamilton has succeeded in mustering only about 300 men instead of 1000 in his "silver legion." They will leave Denver for Washington tonight or tomorrow if they can capture a couple of box cars in a freight train.

Rainmaking a Failure.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Secretary Morton has issued a circular in answer to inquiries saying that the government rainmaking experiments do not produce such results as to justify the belief that they could be developed into any commercial importance.

Crisp Declines.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 30.—Governor Northern has received a telegram from Speaker Crisp declining the appointment to the senate, on the ground that party considerations force him to remain in his present position.

Coal Mine on Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Colo., March 30.—The Hecla coal mine, the largest in the Northern Colorado coal district, is burning fiercely in three or four places. The fire broke out two weeks ago, but was kept from the knowledge of the 150 miners until last night, when an explosion occurred. Now the miners are all out, and an attempt will be made to suffocate the fire.

REED AND CRISP.

A Clash Between the Two House Leaders.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Speaker Crisp had a clash with Tom Reed today. Reed moved to adjourn, but the motion was decided out of order and the speaker refused to entertain the appeal or state the ground of refusal.

"That looks very much like tyranny," said Reed.

During roll call on Mr. Burrows' motion to reconsider the vote by which the

house had declared Mr. Joy not entitled to his seat, Mr. Reed, standing near the clerk's desk, said he did not believe it was permitted to call a roll call taken. This was presented by the speaker, who ordered Mr. Reed to his seat and directed the sergeant-at-arms to enforce order as Mr. Reed did not move far enough to suit.

"This is entirely unnecessary," replied Reed, looking the speaker in the eye.

"It is not," replied the speaker. "Instead of taking your seat you respond every time."

"Certainly I do, because the chair has attacked me," said Mr. Reed, now thoroughly annoyed.

There seemed to be an element of personal hostility in the speech of the speaker, but he had not understood Mr. Reed to refer a request for permission to stand by the clerk's desk and with this semi-epilogic explanation the incident closed.

A SNOW SLIDE.

Nine Lives Supposed to Have Been Lost.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 30.—Union Pacific officials' avices from the Idaho division are to the effect that six snow slides occurred yesterday between Burke and Black Bear on Canyon creek, each from 1000 to 2,000 feet in length and from 100 to 200 feet in depth. Nine lives are supposed to have been lost, Canyon creek is dammed up by snow and a flood is imminent. Great damage already been done to railroad property. A large force of men are at work clearing the track and searching for the bodies supposed to be buried.

WALLACE, Idaho, March 30.—Between Gem and Burke, in the 6,000-foot range, distant yesterday six snow slides occurred down into Canyon creek. Five lives are known to be lost, and two other men are reported killed. The Standard and Frisco mines have closed and the Tiger and Poorman must follow. The Union and Northern Pacific tracks are covered with snow to the tops of the telegraph poles.

SERIOUS UPRISING.

SAOMAU CHIEFS OBJECT TO WORKING ROADS.

A Battle Falls in Which Thirty Are Killed and Fifty Wounded.

THE DISPENSARY TROUBLE.

No Further Bloodshed but the Situation Very Grave.

CALIFORNIA, S. C., March 31.—South Carolina is in a state of rebellion. Fortunately today passed without any further bloodshed, but the situation is considered by the coolest heads as being very grave. Governor Tillman is very much worried and has telegraphed orders to nearly every military company in the state to proceed here at once, the intention being to mass all the troops at the capital. At Orangeburg today J. M. Stokes who was defeated for congress at the recent election, made a passionate harangue and organized a company of 100 men to go to the support of Tillman. It is the governor's purpose to mobilize 12,000 men at Darlington, but he finds the task difficult in the extreme, as nearly all the state troops are in sympathy with the citizens and will not respond to the governor's call. The affair has intensified a bitter feeling in this state, and not in thirty years has there been such an estrangement between different factions and elements of our nation as forming the protectorate of South Carolina.

RENT IN TWAIN.

Organized Revolt in the Democratic Party.

CLEVELAND TO BE REPUTIDATED.

Western and Southern Democrats Unit to Withdraw from the Old Party.

Washington, March 31.—The Presidents veto of the Bland bill has resulted in a proposition for a national convention for the west and south to form a new political party based on a demand for the free coinage of silver.

The proposition comes from certain radical Democratic Congressmen who believe the time has arrived when the party's salvation in the west and south demands it should repudiate once and forever the eastern domination in financial politics. The western and southern Democrats who are at the head of this movement declare that the veto of the Bland bill shows that the administration has set its face toward a single gold standard.

Representative McLaurin (Democrat, South Carolina) has taken the initiative step. He has prepared a proposition, and it will be followed, he says, by a call signed by the Democratic senators from the west.

Mr. Tammie, of South Carolina, has talked with many of the southern and western members of congress and he had yet to find a simple democrat who has not agreed with him that the time has come when eastern financial ideas must be repudiated. He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

He said that in the right, the dividing line would be the Allegheny mountains and the Potomac river. The south and west against the east. Party lines would not necessarily be drawn. Members of all parties would be invited. The issue would be solely a monetary one. Repudiation of Bland and the plan had no more to do with it than with any other.

HOMING POWERS OF THE CAT.

They Are Mysterious and Unfathomable Even in Modern Science.

That a cat can come home in the face of almost incredible difficulties is perfectly certain. Thus, to take a fact as instance, a cat was carried from a town on the northeast coast of Fife to a house near Perth. It went in a basket by train to Leuchars, where it changed for Dundee, and at Dundee changed for Perth. Next day, about 7 in the morning, this cat was observed to run down the avenue of its new home with a purposeful air. On the third day it appeared at its old home.

Now, how did that cat achieve its journey? Did it take a bee line across country, and if so, how did it know its direction? Or did it run to Dunoon, cross Tay bridge (the railway bridge) and so along the line to Leuchars, negotiating the Tay at Guard bridge? We can hardly suppose that it swam the Tay

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

The Great Newspaper of Central California.

11 Tuan Street.

Largest Circulation. The Most News.

Times or newsmen.

Strictly in Advance.

Weekly Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.00

Weekly Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.00

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$3.00

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50

HASTY JUDGMENT UNDESIRABLE.

BLE.

The REPUBLICAN publishes in this issue a contribution of special interest to the raisin growers of this valley—giving them information on a subject which has already been ventilated in part, but which required explanation in certain particulars in order to give those interested an intelligent understanding of the situation. The REPUBLICAN has taken some pains to investigate the matter, and it is proper to say that while the statement of facts is in the main correct that some conclusions are drawn therefrom which do not do justice to the board of directors.

In the first place the board has not committed itself to the Chicago plan as outlined in the prospectus submitted to them, their endorsement thereof being qualified in a way which leaves the proposition open for acceptance or rejection by either party.

As stated to this paper by members of the board, this proposition to secure a practically unlimited amount of capital with which to back up and carry on the marketing of the raisin product of California was deemed sufficiently important to warrant an investigation with a view to arriving at a satisfactory arrangement, and the holding in abeyance in the meantime of other plans under consideration. The directors whose opinions of the question have been obtained by this paper, state frankly that no agreement can be reached with the Chicago parties so far as their board is concerned, without material modifications of the proposition, among the necessary changes being a less time than ten years and the calling pro rata of all goods placed in the hands of the board of control. They think it possible, however, that an agreement may be reached which will prove of more benefit to the industry than any plan yet proposed, and with that idea in view will devote a reasonable amount of time to carrying on negotiations.

As a matter of course, if the delay comes of this proposition the delay will be unfortunate, but THE REPUBLICAN would counsel the growers to remember that any plan which has been suggested or outlined is beset with serious difficulties, and that it will be the part of wisdom to wait the final action of the gentlemen whom they have selected to represent them before condemning their course.

If the men who compose this board of directors cannot succeed in finding a way out of the difficulties into which the raisin growers have drifted, it will certainly look like a hopeless task to place in the hands of any similar board which could be selected in this community.

A KANSAS farmer has sent the following postal card communication to a New England paper: "You will please stop my paper when my time expires, as I can't afford to sell my farm produce at free trade prices and take a paper. I sold my beef steers this last week at Kansas City, Mo., at \$3.15 per cwt. This is what free trade is bringing. We have had cyclones and droughts here in Kansas, but we never had had anything to hurt us so bad as free trade and the People's Party." The experience of the Kansas farmer with the free trade proposition is the experience of the farmers and all other industrial classes in every state in the union; and so far as the People's Party is concerned its achievements in Kansas are not calculated to inspire popular confidence either in that state or in the country as a whole. Internal dissensions in the party and the political turbulence attending its administration in that state has unquestionably added to the depressing effects of the general hard times.

THE \$40,000 appropriation recommended by the committee for the improvement of the San Joaquin river is passed, it should be spent in such a manner as to permit a considerable and immediate increase in the use of the waterway for the purposes of navigation. If the San Joaquin is made permanently navigable to Firebaugh in Fresno county, a very large amount of heavy freight would at once find its way to market through this cheaper means of transportation, and an amount of money would be saved to the producers more than commensurate to the amount expended by the government. Throughout the world canals and rivers furnish the most economical means of transportation, and while nature has done much for California in providing natural waterways, these advantages have not hitherto been utilized as their importance warrants, nor to the extent which they evidently will be in the near future.

The REPUBLICAN's evening contemporary has again made the discovery that a protective tariff is still in existence. The fact has not been disputed, but hanging over this protective law and threatening to end its existence is an act which has stilled the hum of industry in the thousands of factories and thrown tens of thousands of Americans out of employment since its advent among the possibilities of legislation. Dealers do not buy, and manufacturers do not manufacture, except to meet momentary demands while the possibility lies just ahead that the gates will be opened to foreigners and the profits of their labor and investments destroyed. To expect the benefits of a protective tariff under such a condition would be to expect the performance of a miracle by a system which is based strictly on plain business principles, and makes no claims to supernatural power.

This country has within a year experienced a series of violent disturbances of the public peace, which are the natural result of the revolutionary doctrines that have been so industriously taught from the press during recent years. These incidents with a spirit of unrest and intolerance for established law which

bodes ill for the future unless a speedy reaction sets in. First in Kansas, then in Colorado, and now in South Carolina the military has been called into requisition, and scenes of bloody carnage have been narrowly averted. The situation in South Carolina is peculiar, and if the law is being operated as reported it is not surprising that popular indignation has been aroused, and at the same time it is incomprehensible that the law has not been declared unconstitutional. It is well known that South Carolina has a state dispensary law, whereby the business of selling liquors is taken out of the hands of private parties and is conducted exclusively by the state. This may be well enough, of course, if the state desires to try an experiment of that kind, but it seems that this law also provides that liquors shall not be kept for private use, and that others may search the premises of private citizens in order to procure evidence of the law's violation. This feature of the law appears to be the principal cause of the trouble. It must be admitted that there is something revolting to the American sentiment of personal liberty in a law which provides for the invasion of the home for such a purpose, and it would seem to be in conflict with the fourth amendment to the federal constitution, which says that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated." It is to be hoped that the people of the state will speedily find a better way to defend themselves against an odious law by mob violence. These outbreaks have already served to decrease popular confidence in our form of government, both at home and abroad.

It is a noticeable fact that all great exhibitions of the products of man's skill and ingenuity directly tend to provoke latent genius into expression. The Midwinter Fair has furnished the field for development of native talent, and none have taken more prompt advantage of it than James Swinton, the Examiner's sketch artist, who has made a feature of that impossible little bear as a vehicle of expression from day to day. To such a degree has this caught on to lovers of caricature that the American people are said to be preserving in serial books as souvenirs of the Midwinter Fair, and these collections are very entertaining. Mr. Swinton is a lad about 18 years of age, of quiet, pleasing manners, who shows signs of superior genius as a caricaturist, and his work is refreshing to a degree, especially when compared with the tattered stuck productions of the Carl Browne school, for the reason that there is sense and expression in his work. This young caricaturist has plenty of room if he should aspire to follow after Nast and others of the better sort in a field where hard work and talent tell.

Wm. Russell Sage saved his own life by shoving an employee between himself and a bomb-throwing crank who was conducting a quiet hunt for a millionaire, there was general regret in the public mind that the sausages meat of dynamite when torpeded up for the coroner had not been found to be liberally seasoned with Sage. This regret was intensified when the fact became known that the multi-millionaire had declined to even pay the bill of the doctors who patched up the badly damaged employee, and this is mitigated in part only by the pleasant news that a jury recently awarded that unfortunate person damages in the sum of \$25,000. If grief at the loss of this man should cause Sage to die and find his eternal reward in the place where bomb throwers and millionaires constitute a large share of the population, justice will have occasion to smile upon it ever. Free trade is practically dead today in this country, and the Democratic party has killed it.

COL. ADACT F. WALKER, formerly a member of the Inter-State Commerce commission and since chairman of the Western Traffic association, and consequently a practical student of the interstate law with a double experience, declares in the April Forum that the law has proved a failure. "The simple fact is this," he says, "that the scheme as arranged could not possibly be made to work. The commission was not a court, although it tried to assume a judicial attitude; it was not an executive, although it endeavored to make rules and enforce regulations. For a time it cut quite an important figure in the eyes. The roads were at first inclined to accept its views of policy; its ideas have been quite generally sound and judicious; when reluctance to conform to them was observed, the oversight was quietly ignored. But finally the defects in its constitution became apparent and the disregarding of its recommendations became not the exception but the rule. For this unfortunate situation Congress alone is to blame. Two courses were open: either to establish an administrative body, to collect information in the way of statistics and tariffs, and to enforce conformity to what may be called the publicity features of the law, leaving injured citizens to their actions for damages; or to establish a body with judicial authority, a court of inter-state commerce, having power of process and of judgment, to which either shippers or carriers might go for valuable relief. Congress did neither of these things." Thus being the situation in regard to this important law, it would appear to be the duty of congress to at once take the matter in hand. The Interstate Commerce Commission should be vested with such power as is necessary for the performance of the functions for which it was created. Government control of common carriers is a necessity of the times.

GOV. THILMAN of South Carolina is justified in all reasonable efforts to enforce the state law, however odious some of its features may be, but his seizure of railroad and telegraph lines and his censorship of the press in an alarming infringement of constitutional rights which is very properly under investigation by congress. Congressman Grossman of Ohio, who introduced the resolution calling for an investigation, says that this is the first time in the history of the country that such a censorship of press dispatches has been established. Such an unprecedented and unwarranted interference with popular rights should certainly have the stamp of disapproval of this country's mistreatment to select.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist in the renunciation of Grover Cleveland and his goldbug policy. It has been evident for some time that a general revolt was likely to occur; that the Democratic party could not much longer retain its present organization under the terrible strain which is the result of contending forces within its ranks and the domination of a leader who recognizes no authority but his own will. Whether the new party will be able to completely destroy the old organization remains to be seen, but it will certainly be in a better position to go before the people of the country than will any party which must carry the burden of Grover Cleveland's record as the most ignoble and sectional chief executive that it has ever been.

THE REPUBLICAN's despatches this morning bring the news that there is to be a new Democratic party—a party whose chief plank will consist

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY

Another Sensation in the Heath Case.

MRS. FEATHERSTON TESTIFIES
She Says a Suspicious Conference
Was Held at Judge Harris'
House.

The trial of the Heath case took on a more sensational form yesterday than at any time during the progress of the case.

The prosecution was offering evidence in rebuttal of a number of matters introduced by the defense and contradicting the testimony given by a number of witnesses on material and various points.

As was indicated by the work of the previous day, the testimony of E. J. Boland was the target aimed at by a number of witnesses who disputed his statements in positive terms.

However the climax was reached when Mrs. Martha E. Featherston not only contradicted the evidence of Judge M. K. Harris, but at the same time set forth that there was meeting of less than five persons held at Judge Harris' residence within a half hour after the murder.

The prosecution is reticent with regard to what is to follow this evidence of a conspiracy, while the defense say that the witness is mistaken as to the date, and has converted an ordinary event which occurred at another time into sensational evidence that will be met on the rebuttal of the defense.

MORNING SESSION.

W. R. McFarlane, of the Morse detective agency, testified in contradiction of ex-Sheriff Hensley, that about November 1, 1892, he visited with W. P. Tracy, who told him that Steward had told him a day or two after the murder that he saw Heath and another man on Stanislaus street near McWhirter's, as he came in from the Helm ranch.

P. F. Peck testified that he saw E. J. Boland at Mrs. Palmer's place in Washington colony in June or July, 1892. On cross-examination he said he did know, six months ago, that Mrs. Palmer was a witness.

E. S. Pendleton was called to describe the conditions surrounding his premises opposite Mr. Cooper's. He did not contradict anything brought out in evidence. It was ruled out as immaterial.

Mrs. N. B. McWhirter testified that George McWhirter had a mule ride during his stay in 1890 and 1892, which was packed in a trunk at the time he left in 1891, and was not taken out until about two days before they went to the mountains in 1892. They took it with them and it was left at the ranch on their return.

On cross-examination she said she did not know of its being used to shoot chickens in the chicken yard, but thought it probably had.

George S. McWhirter corroborated Mrs. McWhirter's statements regarding the mule ride.

Homer Palmer, son of Mrs. Corn Palmer, testified that he lived on his mother's ranch in 1892 and was acquainted with E. J. Boland; saw him at the ranch August 28, 1892, about 11:30 p.m. His mother afterwards drove to town with him that night in a phaeton. He did not remember when Boland had been there before. His mother was at home the next morning.

On cross-examination he stated that he had been away from home after breakfast visiting the Pickles in the neighborhood and did not return until after some of the people he was visiting returned to Easton. He said he had not had anything to eat nor had known since since breakfast.

His mother returned from Bakersfield on May 2, 1892, and Boland was back at the ranch after that. He was positive his mother did not stay at Bakersfield until June 14th. He saw Boland at the ranch between May 2d and August 28, 1892; did not know whether his mother was divorced prior to August 28th or not, nor that his mother testified that the Pickles visited the Bolands that Sunday.

Mrs. Martha E. Featherston testified that on the morning of the murder she lived on the east side of O street in the south side of the Adventist church. Judge Heath resided in the opposite section of the street, and further south, the porch being in plain sight.

Her family consisted of herself and her nephew, Tom Malone, who was employed in Webster's drug store, and slept there. He had left for the store about 1 o'clock, and she had retired for the night.

It was a hot night, and she arose and opened the window of the bed room on the north side of the house, and while at the window she heard the shooting; counted five shots, and thinking she had been asleep but a short time, became apprehensive that her nephew might have been in trouble.

As she was looking out of the north window she saw a man come across O street from the side of Mariposa, walking very fast, and went down the sidewalk past her house out of sight, going south.

The first time she saw Terry and Harris leave she did not think they had time enough to get to the court house before Terry came back, walked up and down before Harris' house and then went; saw him after that on the porch conversing with Terry about noon. Terry was sitting on the porch; saw him again on the porch and went up to Harris' house. Witness denied that she told Mrs. Palmer she had seen the whole murder committed in a vision and that she knew the parties. She was positive she never said it.

Never mentioned the matter to Mr. Nichols and had later read something that he did not tell her about the former trial in the papers while she was at Monterey.

Witness was then asked if she did not know for a fact that the former trial ended about July 22, 1893, before she went to Monterey, August 6, 1893. She said she did not, and that Mrs. Nichols either read or spoke about it to her first.

She was then asked if she had had trouble with McWhirter. The man recited that he had trouble with McWhirter, and that he had been in a phaeton with him that night in a phaeton. He did not remember when Boland had been there before. His mother was at home the next morning.

On cross-examination she said that she was a widow; had lived in Fresno eight years; came here from Visalia, where she lived one year, and from Texas to Visalia.

There was an umbrella tree in her yard and Judge Harris' residence was diagonally across the street, about 100 feet further down the block. Her house sat back about twenty feet from the street.

The night was light enough to enable her to distinguish forms, but not to distinguish persons. She and her nephew had been writing letters that night and had remained late. She had been asleep when she got up to open the window and heard a shot and a short pause; another shot and a pause, then three or four shots in rapid succession. Her impression was that her nephew had not been sleeping.

Gilbert Spanke of Easton, and sergeant major of the Fresno corps of the Salvation Army, testified that he had been asleep when he got up to open the window and heard a shot and a short pause; another shot and a pause, then three or four shots in rapid succession.

Her impression was that her nephew had not been sleeping.

He said he was tramping in the vicinity of Judge Harris' house on the night of the murder, and asked what she knew of the matter, and she told him. She had also told her nephew.

She had told Mr. William Fahey soon after the murder about seeing the buggy at Judge Harris' and the men on the porch, but did not tell her nephew.

She told Mr. McFarlane about seeing the buggy, the buck and the men on the porch. Afterwards told Mr. Short about it last Friday; called at his office on business and wanted to see if he could not escape being a witness in the case. Witness corrected by saying that she had seen Mr. Short on Thursday evening and told him what had been said and saw him again Friday, because she didn't want to be a witness. She told him that before Judge Harris was on

the stand as a witness. A long examination followed with regard to whom she told and when.

Going back to the shooting, she said that when she heard the shots she knelt at the north window to evade a tree in the lawn in looking out on O street; and soon after saw the man coming across from the direction of the shooting. That was a few minutes after the shooting.

A few minutes later she heard a buggy come from the direction of O street, turn into O street from Tulare, and stop in front of Judge Harris' house; did not see it turn; was still at the window and heard it turn and stop and footsteps go up to the house. That was a few minutes after the man passed; not over twenty-five or thirty minutes after the shooting.

Witness then went on the front porch and heard the footsteps of three persons go to the house. A black, top buggy was standing in front of the house with the top down; the horses headed toward Tulare street; could not see the horses; saw two or three men on the porch. Did not call out; thought Mrs. Harris had come home; recognized Judge Harris' voice.

John T. Walton, aged 72, testified that he was a relative of Mrs. Ledsinger and of Judge Harris. He was accustomed to spend the night with Mrs. Ledsinger, and did so on the night McWhirter was murdered. Did not see or hear Judge Harris there that night; he was not at breakfast next morning. Witness took breakfast there; and named those present—Mrs. Ledsinger, her two boys and the hired girl, Katie Birch.

When he went to Mrs. Ledsinger's when she was first heard of the Heath murder at home, he did not hear Judge Harris on the premises that night; heard no one enter, nor any lack driving up, nor any one talk outside the house.

Mrs. C. A. Ledsinger testified that she was a copyist in the county recorder's office at the time of the murder, and was occupying Judge Harris' house; her family consisted of her two sons and the domestic, Katie Birch.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock Sunday night Judge Harris stopped in and said he would spend the night with Terry.

She then locked the front door; examined Judge Harris' bed room and tucked it and retired. There was no hallway light in the house, but one in the dining room.

She did not wake up during the night; heard no one enter; no footsteps on the porch and no knock drive up that night.

Judge Harris was not at breakfast next morning, after which the argument of the case will begin, and probably will be concluded this week. There was some talk yesterday of limiting the arguments to some stipulated length of time, but no announcement was made that such would be the case.

Mrs. Palmer was home into court on a retainer and further testimony was taken in which she corrected statements made at her former trial, and evidence was offered in contradiction thereof.

Evidence was also submitted tending to corroborate that given by Judge Harris and also that of E. J. Boland.

MORNING SESSION.

Mrs. Corn Palmer, recalled, stated that her evidence as reported was incorrect, in that it made her say that E. J. Boland was her husband at the time she was married, and when she brought him into the train. What she intended to say was that he had been divorced and that she had been divorced and was having trouble with him.

She testified that she went to Bakersfield to live with her husband on February 27, 1892, and returned to Fresno May 1, 1892. That after that date Boland was at the ranch. She remembered that P. F. Peck was there at Boland's request sometime in June.

She stated that the Mrs. Minneford that she spoke of was from San Francisco and was about 33 to 35 years of age, tall and slender, with brown hair and strong features. She had read in the papers of the death of this lady and suggested she was the one.

On cross-examination she stated that she had no regular nurse until she came in to testify in this case. That the neighbors had brought her things to eat; her son had done the cooking except some little dainties she had cooked for herself. She was not able to walk about the house, but had her bed beside the stove.

She had been visited at her boarding house, at Captain Selbeck's, by Mrs. McWhirter, Mrs. Dr. Dearborn, Mrs. Johnson, Short, Dillworth, Dimmick, P. F. Peck, etc., and she did not know that any one had been given to let no one remain on her behalf of the defense.

Last summer she went to Monterey and stayed with Mrs. Nichols at Pacific Grove. She reached Monterey on August 7, 1893. She stated that she was familiar with the handwriting of Mrs. Nichols and was shown a letter, which she said she did not think was in Mrs. Nichols' handwriting. She was then asked if she did not tell Mrs. Nichols that witness had seen the whole murder committed in a vision and that she knew the parties. She was positive she never said it.

Cross-examination she said she had not told witness that she was never married to Mr. Nichols and had not told witness that he was at Monterey. She was then asked if she did not know for a fact that the former trial ended about July 22, 1893, before she went to Monterey, August 6, 1893. She said she did not, and that Mrs. Nichols either read or spoke about it to her first.

She denied positively that she suspected them at the time of having murdered McWhirter. Witness again went over her narration of the first time she saw them that morning and said that they walked back and forth aimlessly in conversation; seemed confused. Saw Harris again about an hour after.

In her conversation with Mrs. Fahey about these incidents she told her about the buggy driving up to Harris' residence, and did not mention that she did not tell her about the former trial in the papers while she was at Monterey.

Witness was then asked if she did not know for a fact that the former trial ended about July 22, 1893, before she went to Monterey, August 6, 1893. She said she did not, and that Mrs. Nichols either read or spoke about it to her first.

She was then asked if she had had trouble with McWhirter. The man recited that he had trouble with McWhirter, and that he had been in a phaeton with him that night in a phaeton. He did not remember when Boland had been there before. His mother was at home the next morning.

On cross-examination she said that she had been away from home after breakfast visiting the Pickles in the neighborhood and did not return until after some of the people he was visiting returned to Easton. He said he had not had anything to eat nor had known since since breakfast.

His mother returned from Bakersfield on May 2, 1892, and Boland was back at the ranch after that. He was positive his mother did not stay at Bakersfield until June 14th. He saw Boland at the ranch between May 2d and August 28, 1892; did not know whether his mother was divorced prior to August 28th or not, nor that his mother testified that the Pickles visited the Bolands that Sunday.

Mrs. Martha E. Featherston testified that on the morning of the murder she lived on the east side of O street in the south side of the Adventist church. Judge Heath resided in the opposite section of the street, and further south, the porch being in plain sight.

The first time she saw Terry and Harris leave she did not think they had time enough to get to the court house before Terry came back, walked up and down before Harris' house and then went; saw him after that on the porch conversing with Terry about noon. Terry was sitting on the porch; saw him again on the porch and went up to Harris' house. Witness denied that she told Mrs. Palmer she had seen the whole murder committed in a vision and that she knew the parties. She was positive she never said it.

Never mentioned the matter to Mr. Nichols and had later read something that he did not tell her about the former trial in the papers while she was at Monterey.

Witness was then asked if she did not know for a fact that the former trial ended about July 22, 1893, before she went to Monterey, August 6, 1893. She said she did not, and that Mrs. Nichols either read or spoke about it to her first.

She was then asked if she had had trouble with McWhirter. The man recited that he had trouble with McWhirter, and that he had been in a phaeton with him that night in a phaeton. He did not remember when Boland had been there before. His mother was at home the next morning.

On cross-examination she said that she was a widow; had lived in Fresno eight years; came here from Visalia, where she lived one year, and from Texas to Visalia.

There was an umbrella tree in her yard and Judge Harris' residence was diagonally across the street, about 100 feet further down the block. Her house sat back about twenty feet from the street.

The night was light enough to enable her to distinguish forms, but not to distinguish persons. She and her nephew had been writing letters that night and had remained late. She had been asleep when she got up to open the window and heard a shot and a short pause; another shot and a pause, then three or four shots in rapid succession. Her impression was that her nephew had not been sleeping.

Gilbert Spanke of Easton, and sergeant major of the Fresno corps of the Salvation Army, testified that he had been asleep when he got up to open the window and heard a shot and a short pause; another shot and a pause, then three or four shots in rapid succession.

Her impression was that her nephew had not been sleeping.

He said he was tramping in the vicinity of Judge Harris' house on the night of the murder, and asked what she knew of the matter, and she told him. She had also told her nephew.

She had told Mr. William Fahey soon after the murder about seeing the buggy at Judge Harris' and the men on the porch, but did not tell her nephew.

She told Mr. McFarlane about seeing the buggy, the buck and the men on the porch. Afterwards told Mr. Short about it last Friday; called at his office on business and wanted to see if he could not escape being a witness in the case.

Witness corrected by saying that she had seen Mr. Short on Thursday evening and told him what had been said and saw him again Friday, because she didn't want to be a witness. She told him that before Judge Harris was on

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY

The End of the Heath Case Approaching.

REBUTTAL AND SURREBUTTAL
Mrs. Palmer in Court Again—Judge
Harris' Testimony Corroborated.

The long, wearisome trial of the Heath case is drawing to a close and the reporters—short hand and newspaper—are not sorry for it whether the public is or not.

The evidence was substantially all in yesterday by noon, with the exception of one foreign witness, who will appear this morning, after which the argument of the case will begin, and probably will be concluded this week. There was some talk yesterday of limiting the arguments to some stipulated length of time, but no announcement was made that such would be the case.

Mrs. Palmer was home into court on a retainer and further testimony was taken in which she corrected statements made at her former trial, and evidence was offered in contradiction thereof.

Evidence was also submitted tending to corroborate that given by Judge Harris and also that of E. J. Boland.

MORNING SESSION.

Mrs. Corn Palmer, recalled, stated that her evidence as reported was incorrect, in that it made her say that E. J. Boland was her husband at the time she was married, and when she brought him into the train. What she intended to say was that he had been divorced and that she had been divorced and was having trouble with him.

She testified that she went to Bakersfield to live with her husband on February 27, 1892, and returned to Fresno May 1, 1892. That after that date Boland was at the ranch. She remembered that P. F. Peck was there at Boland's request sometime in June.

She stated that the Mrs. Minneford that she spoke of was from San Francisco and was about 33 to 35 years of age, tall and slender, with brown hair and strong features. She had read in the papers of the death of this lady and suggested she was the one.

On cross-examination she stated that she had no regular nurse until she came in to testify in this case. That the neighbors had brought her things to eat; her son had done the cooking except some little dainties she had cooked for herself. She was not able to walk about the house, but had her bed beside the stove.

She had been visited at her boarding house, at Captain Selbeck's, by Mrs. McWhirter, Mrs. Dr. Dearborn, Mrs. Johnson, Short, Dillworth, Dimmick, P. F. Peck, etc., and she did not know that any one had been given to let no one remain on her behalf of the defense.

Last summer she went to Monterey and stayed with Mrs. Nichols at Pacific Grove. She reached Monterey on August 7, 1893. She stated that she was familiar with the handwriting of Mrs. Nichols and was shown a letter, which she said she did not think was in Mrs. Nichols' handwriting. She was then asked if she did not tell Mrs. Nichols that witness had seen the whole murder committed in a vision and that she knew the parties. She was positive she never said it.

Cross-examination she said she had not told witness that she was never married to Mr. Nichols and had not told witness that he was at Monterey. She was then asked if she did not know for a fact that the former trial ended about July 22, 1893, before she went to Monterey, August 6,

THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY

Evidence to Prove Suicide
Introduced.

MORE BUTCHER'S MEAT PISTOL

Experiments on Sacks and Bacon
With Firearms—Fred W.
Polley Testifies.

From Saturday's Daily.

The trial of the Heath case yesterday was interesting, owing to the varied characters of the evidence introduced.

The court manifested a disposition to establish a corral for witnesses yesterday afternoon, and ordered an attachment to issue for all witnesses who did not answer to their names promptly, and the witness who has no better excuse this morning than that he had gone down to a saloon to change his breath, will be called on to contribute in fines to the county treasury.

The suicide theory had an airing yesterday for the first time during this trial, and the evidence on that subject will be found interesting reading. The testimony of Lef. E. Winchell and the experiments made by George H. Bernhard and others was produced, plainly indicating that Mr. Tupper's opening statement in this regard was in earnest, and that the defense will boldly attack Professor Price's experiments and declarations.

The defense also took issue with the "seventh shot" theory of the prosecution, and especially with regard to the ball found in the chicken yard fence by William Blodgett soon after the murder took place.

Mrs. McWhirter was called to testify concerning a letter written by her husband before his death and found among his papers afterward. The letter proved to have been lost in Nashville, Tenn., when she was on a visit to her relatives. It was suggested that some detective got possession of it, but whether its contents are to be offered as secondary evidence is not known.

Mr. Blodgett, who was assistant to the undertaking establishment that had charge of the remains of the murdered man, created a mild sensation by failing to recognize the clothing produced as that worn by McWhirter at the time of his death.

Mrs. E. H. McWhirter testified that she resided at No. 1117 N. street, diagonally across from Dr. Beardoff's residence on the night of the murder. Her little nephew had arrived the previous evening and she was reclining on chair at the window and was awake when the shooting began, and counted six shots.

She described the order of the shots and said the first five were loud and distinct and that the sixth was muffled. The clock in the house struck 3 just after the shooting.

On cross-examination she stated that she was not witness at the formal trial, but was in the insurance case trial at San Francisco.

H. W. Welch testified that he resided in Duncan's addition, on the corner of Diana and Alice streets, northeast of McWhirter's place. Clark street, where witness' sister and Dr. Yancey reside, was on the east side of the block. His bedroom windows faces east and south and were open.

He thought he was awake when the shooting began and at once went to the window, thinking it was a fire alarm, and afterwards went out on his front porch and seeing no fire went back to his bedchamber. Witness heard out on Alice street about 100 feet distant a number of gunshots. He saw no smoke or heard no noise of hammering, nor of any one running away; it was a very dark, still night.

W. E. Henry was asked about messages sent to his brother John by Heath. The court ruled the evidence out.

Frank P. Murry was produced to testify concerning the Mr. Corbin, and testified that he had got up early to take the northbound train, had breakfast on Mariposa street and went to the depot and waited for the train, which left about 3 a.m. He knew Mrs. Palmer by sight and her then husband, Roland, well; lived near him. He saw neither of them at the depot that night, and after the train started he went through the cars to see if he could find any one know and did not see him on the train. It was very dark that night.

J. W. Bishop testified that he was working for Stephens & Bean, undertaken, and stripped and washed the body of McWhirter prior to the autopsy. He was born in 1845 and is uneducated, but intelligent and said he did not think they were the clothes worn by the deceased; the bullet holes were larger and there seemed to be more blood on them. He washed the wound with a cloth; did not see any powder specks around the wound; it was dark or blue around the bullet hole.

General M. W. Muller testified that he and Colono S. S. Wright went from his house, corner of K and Tuolumne streets, to McWhirter's soon after the murder. It was very dark; could not have recognized an acquaintance five or six feet away.

Jesse Morrow, forty-two years a resident of Fresno county, testified that he saw McWhirter walking out on Hyde street, between addition and 4th and 4th and 5th Streets, Sunday afternoon, and that he had mentioned the matter to him and talked with a lady and about a half-hour afterwards went down Belmont towards Blackstone avenue.

He was questioned about the story told by Heath as coming from Morrow, Bigelow and Stilwell in San Francisco, on the strength of which Shewell came to Fresno in January, 1893, and stated that he had mentioned the matter to Heath in the Lick house as stated by him.

F. W. Polley testified with a vanishing voice that was fatiguing. He had been jointly indicted with Heath for the murder of McWhirter; the indictment had been dismissed by the district attorney without trial.

He was asked if he had paid Dominic Iaparatico any money after the last trial, but the court ruled it out.

His husband went to San Francisco in June, and possibly in May; he had this pistol prior to his going there; also carried it with him in a seaboard; also mountains that summer.

Mr. Johnson moved to strike out all evidence about the letter as irrelevant. The court stated that, as it might be the basis for introducing secondary evidence of the contents of the lost letter, he would let it remain for the present.

In Nashville, Tenn., she stopped with her son, Mr. Bradford, until left her trunk thereupon she went to Michigan; the trunk was repaired by carpenters that summer.

Mr. Johnson offered some proof hinting at the idea that detectives for the insurance companies had been around those premises, which he hoped to connect with the defendant. She was positive her husband had that pistol before the Democratic primaries.

Led A. Winchell testified that he was a deputy sheriff at the time and was aroused after the murder and went to the scene. He saw Officers Babcock and Welch there. The pistols each had three chamber empty and three loaded.

Witness examined the bullet holes in the fence and found powder marks around the bullet hole near the water-closet over a space of eight to ten inches in diameter. (As detailed by Sheriff Hensley to take charge of the premises and inspect them.)

He saw two tracks coming up and going back south on the slope as far as the entrance on the slope where Gattino lived. One was a man's track and the other a woman's. The slippers identified by J. J. Norton were shown him and he said the man's tracks, he thought, were smaller than the slippers.

The witness was present when the body was removed; helped put it on the stretcher. The marks around the hole in the night shirt were very black; the undershirt not so black; saw three or four powder specks on the body.

Witness identified the clothing as being of the same sort found on the premises, and stated that one cloth had a handhole made of this sort of the rope tied around it, and fastened with a tack and a stitching, and the other end of which were cut and raw. One end of which was cut and raw. The cuts were made by a jag in the insurance case in San Francisco recently, and that the nearest shot was at a distance of six inches on which cotton cloth ignited. He had made other experiments before the shell model since then.

In experiments made yesterday he found that when within three inches of closer there was no singeing of the cloth.

He attributed this to the theory that there could be no fire until sufficient air had mixed with the gases of the explosion to furnish sufficient oxygen to cause ignition, and that when pressed close, or within less than three inches the explosion would tear, but not burn. The explosions threw no powder back on his hands.

George H. Bernhard, recalled, stated that in his experiments no powder or powder fuses were thrown back on his hands. He exhibited the pistol with which the experiments were made and the box of cartridges used.

The court adjourned to 9:30 o'clock this morning.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL

It Will Have a Stereopticon and Lecture Room.

The board of education held a special meeting last night and passed upon certain features they wished embodied in the plans for the new high school building. It was decided to have the 7th, 8th and 9th grades in this building in addition to the high school pupils.

One of the features of the new building will be the stereopticon and lecture room. It will be fitted up with mixed seats and will seat about 200 pupils. Each floor is to have a general assembly room, so that all the pupils can be brought together in one room. A manual training department is also to be included in the new building.

The board took up the plans submitted for the ward building, but deferred action until the next meeting Friday evening.

Hall's Vegetable Silirin Hair Restorer restores the hair and its natural color.

HIGH SCHOOL SENATE.

President Heaton Signs Senator Mott's Bill.

The high school senate met in regular session last evening with President J. L. Davis in the chair.

In the absence of Secretary Cardwell Senator Neck acted as secretary pro tem.

It was moved and carried to abolish quotations at roll call, and to subdivide two minute speeches on any topic the senator desires. It was then announced that President Heaton had signed Senator Mott's bill, taxing bequests.

The senate next proceeded to discuss Senator Ellis' bill, changing the form of procedure in the United States supreme court. The bill provides for three additional judges, and divides them into two departments.

At present the dockets are filled with cases, which will take two years to dispose of, and now constructed, four years to power, so, of course, it will be no small matter for congress to take action upon it.

Following were the speakers: Senator F. F. Ellis, M. F. McCormick, D. K. Mott, Mansen, Frank Craycroft and others. The bill was passed.

The senate will meet next Friday afternoon instead of in the evening. There will be no debate, but only a business meeting. Many of the senators are to take part in the mystic "Hygiene High Tea," some of the older senators being on the program to sweeten.

FRESNO CO. MIDWINTER FAIR COM.

There seem to be several aspirants for the place of boss of the Democratic party in this county.

MONEY WANTED.

A Card From the Fresno Midwinter Fair Committee.

To the Printer.—The committee having in charge the Fresno county Midwinter Fair exhibit have now reached a point where we must call upon the public for financial assistance to carry it through successfully.

Our exhibit has been installed and we take great pleasure and pride in saying that it is pronounced, both by the public and press, to be superior to any at the exposition.

As yet the committee have not asked

for subscriptions from the business houses or public at large. All expenses have been paid from monies received from the sale of Subscriptions, hand corporations and from the different organizations.

The committee has devoted a great deal of time during the past few months to make Fresno county's exhibit a success. That it is one the public can testify to, and all citizens of Fresno should take as much pride in it as the committee does. If any benefit is to be derived from the exposition Fresno will receive its share, to be enjoyed by all alike.

The committee will commence to collect on Monday, and asks that those called upon be prepared to meet the members with as liberal a spirit as possible. The subscription list will be published in the daily papers.

City Marshal Morgan has assigned the police to the following beats for the month of April: Officer Barrett, night, south side; Officer Herrington, day, north side of Mariposa street; Officer Russell, night, 1st and Front street; Officer Clegg, night, 2nd and 3rd streets; Officer Wood, day, south side of Mariposa street; Officer George, night, 3 and 4; Officer Zener, night, north side; Officer King, night, Oldfatchova.

The interest on the public debt of the United States approximates \$100 per minute.

GIBSON-SCALES.

Two Happy Hearts Now Beat as One.

Charles A. Gibson and Miss Florence Stephen were married at the home of Mrs. Stephen, near Wildflower, March 28th. When the head of the "old clock" pointed to 11 a.m. the happy couple hastened to the front, and Rev. B. H. Greene said the magic words which blend two hearts and lives into one. Soon after the ceremony the company was invited into the dining room, where an elegant dinner awaited them.

Mr. Gibson is the manager of a large ranch near Chicago. He is an energetic business man. As an evidence of his business tact, he has a nice home unoccupied and well furnished. The bride is an excellent young lady. We understand that Mr. Gibson has given a large sum to the heart and hand of so estimable a girl. We predict for them a happy future, and join with their many friends in wishing them a long and prosperous life.

Kingsburg, March 30, 1894.

Police Detail for April.

City Marshal Morgan has assigned the police to the following beats for the month of April: Officer Barrett, night, south side; Officer Herrington, day, north side of Mariposa street; Officer Russell, night, 1st and Front street; Officer Clegg, night, 2nd and 3rd streets; Officer Wood, day, south side of Mariposa street; Officer George, night, 3 and 4; Officer Zener, night, north side; Officer King, night, Oldfatchova.

The interest on the public debt of the United States approximates \$100 per minute.

Dr. Boyd, at one time surgeon on the City of Rome, says in The Lancet that administration of chloroform and attention to diet will insure the passenger immunity from seasickness.

Br. Boyd, at one time surgeon on the

City of Rome, says in The Lancet that

administration of chloroform and at-

tention to diet will insure the passenger

immunity from seasickness.

St. Louis Republic.

Dr. Boyd, at one time surgeon on the

City of Rome, says in The Lancet that

administration of chloroform and at-

tention to diet will insure the passenger

immunity from seasickness.

St. Louis Republic.

Dr. Boyd, at one time surgeon on the

City of Rome, says in The Lancet that

administration of chloroform and at-

tention to diet will insure the passenger

immunity from seasickness.

St. Louis Republic.

Dr. Boyd, at one time surgeon on the

City of Rome, says in The Lancet that

administration of chloroform and at-

tention to diet will insure the passenger

immunity from seasickness.

St. Louis Republic.

Dr. Boyd, at one time surgeon on the

City of Rome, says in The Lancet that

administration of chloroform and at-

tention to diet will insure the passenger

immunity from seasickness.

St. Louis Republic.

Dr. Boyd, at one time surgeon on the

City of Rome, says in The Lancet that

administration of chloroform and at-

tention to diet will insure the passenger

immunity from seasickness.

St. Louis Republic.

Dr. Boyd, at one time surgeon on the

City of Rome, says in The Lancet that

administration of chloroform and at-

tention to diet will insure the passenger

immunity from seasickness.

St. Louis Republic.

Dr. Boyd, at one time surgeon on the

City of Rome, says in The Lancet that

administration of chloroform and at-

tention to diet will insure the passenger

immunity from seasickness.

St. Louis Republic.

Dr. Boyd, at one time surgeon on the

City of Rome, says in The Lancet that

administration of chloroform and at-

tention to diet will insure the passenger

immunity from seasickness.

St. Louis Republic.

Dr. Boyd, at one time surgeon on the

THE RAISIN SITUATION**Objections Raised to the Chicago Plan.****WHY ALEX GORDON RESIGNED****A Statement of Facts and Some Conclusions Which May or May Not Be Justified.**

EASTERN INQUIRIES.—THE REPRESENTATIVES OF SUN DAY sat in regard to the action of the board of directors of the Central California Raisin and Dried Fruit Association at their meeting held on last Saturday, that "the specifications are drawn up by the board, having first to be passed on by the capitalists at the other end, cannot yet be submitted to the public through the press." The matter, however, has since become a subject of general conversation on the street, and the details are known to so many, and understood in so many different ways, that it is doubtful to the public interest that the general public should have them in a form as nearly accurate as can be given without the publication of the actual documents.

The board has never had any proposal of any kind from known capitalists. The paper which the board has been considering is simply a prospectus, outlining the plan for a corporation to be organized in Chicago. The prospectus was submitted by Mr. Carver, a Chicago gentleman, who is engaged in the business of promoting the formation of stock companies for any purpose. Mr. Carver, from the nature of his business, knew where capital is to be had for investment, and may or may not have had conversation with capitalists in regard to investing here. At any rate he would be unable to submit any proposals from them until the nature of the requirements were fully known, and the risks and probable profits investigated, and this has been the object of Mr. Carver's visit to this coast.

The plans as outlined by him in the form of a prospectus have been discussed by the board, and in the form which they have been approved will be presented to capitalists of Mr. Carver's acquaintance.

This is a fact of interest having approval of the board, as representing one side, capitalists to whom they may be submitted can say whether they will or will not invest on those terms. If any important modification is desired by them it is expected that a committee of the directors will be invited to visit Chicago and discuss the subject directly with those who propose to invest.

The approval of the directors has been given in the form of a resolution, or series of resolutions, signed by each member of the board, the first sentence of which explicitly approves the plan as outlined below. The adoption and signature of the resolution does not bind the directors, except in the sense that having formally agreed to the plan as satisfactory to them, it would be unjust to Mr. Carver, who has put his time and money into the scheme, to refuse to finally conclude a contract on that basis when he has found capitalists to take hold of it, as he expects to be able to do. The exact form of the resolution as adopted and signed, and what it contained in addition to the explicit endorsement of the prospectus contained in the first sentence, has not been ascertained. The details of the plan as approved, however, as reported to re-

sponsible raisin growers who have been informed of them, are as follows:

The prospectus proposes that there be organized in Chicago, under the laws of the state of Illinois, a corporation with a paid up capital of \$500,000. This Chicago corporation is to unite with the raisin growers in forming a "board of control" in Fresno composed of five members, three of whom shall be appointed by the Chicago corporation and two by the raisin growers, the entire raisin crop to be placed in the hands of the board of control, to be sold only at such prices as the board shall fix. The Chicago corporation is to provide the necessary funds to purchase either land or buildings, and to supply the funds for advances. The board of control is also to appoint the inspectors, and have charge of the inspection and presumably to have charge of the warehouses at this end, and of the disbursement of funds for advances. On the raisins packed and delivered to the warehouse and inspected by their inspectors, the corporation is to make advances as follows:

When 3-crown raisins are worth 3 cents a pound or less, and other goods in proportion, it will advance 75 per cent of the value; when over 3 cents, 50 per cent of their value is to be advanced; interest on advances to be 6 per cent per annum; no advance to be made until the raisins are packed, inspected and in warehouses of the company. Raisins are to be submitted to the company's charges for storage, insurance and inspection, rates of which are not named. Arrangement is not to go into effect until 85 per cent of the fruit is pledged by the growers on the above terms, by contracts running three years.

The company is to receive for its services, in addition to all charges for interest on advances, storage, etc., a round commission of 4 per cent on the gross sales of fruit for all raisins passing through its hands for the first five years, and 3 per cent for the next five years. The company is not to undertake either the packing or the selling of the raisins, which operation is to be left to the growers, who are to pay the commission to the company, and to whom the profits are to pass through their hands, to be subject to their charges and sold at the prices fixed by the board of control.

It is stated that the rate allowed to commission men for selling is to be reduced, but as the commission men are not to be a party to this contract, the selling arrangements are to be between growers and commission men, it would require the text of the prospectus to understand how this is to be enforced. Contracts for the control of the raisin crop are to be made by each grower directly with the Chicago corporation or the board of control. These contracts are to run ten years, as it now stands, and those who do not need it can agree to run still longer. In the case of a grower the contract is to, of course, be void. Raisins are never to be sold at less than 2½ cents for 3-crown, and other goods in proportion, unless compelled by foreign competition.

The foregoing are the essential features of the prospectus. If there are any errors they can be only of minor importance. The resolutions endorsing them have been signed by all the present members of the board. Alex Gordon, who was a member of the board until the close of the meeting on Saturday, felt himself unable to sign them and consequently resigned. The reasons which Mr. Gordon gives for being unable to endorse the prospectus he freely imparts to all growers who ask him, and is willing that they should be made public.

That the proposed plan utterly ignores the plan of general co-operation through the State Exchange, which has been endorsed by every convention of growers, and which these directors were explicitly instructed to incorporate in their plan, to hold the authority for the Chicago plan nullified. The plan outlined by Mr. Paige, the plan tacitly suffered to drop. Some of the directors, however, strongly prefer the plan of the convention, and express the hope of returning to it, if the Chicago plan fails. There have been a number of vacancies in the board of directors, and of the eleven originally appointed by the growers' convention, six are still at present on the board, the new members having been chosen by vacancies occurred by the board itself.

It provides no plan whatever for selling goods. It only proposes to take and keep the goods until they are sold, exacting storage and for five years 4 per cent commission on all goods, in addition to packing charges and commissions paid to others, and whether advances are needed or not, and 3 per cent thereafter.

It is enormously expensive. No provision is made for the board to be reimbursed for its expenses.

It is to be noted that the 4 per cent charge on all fruit is guaranteed to the board, and that the 3 per cent additional charge of 4 per cent is placed on all goods in addition to packing charges.

This is on \$4,500,000 worth of raisins, with amounts annually for five years, to \$100,000, in addition to the 6 per cent which the \$500,000 will derive from storage and interest on advances which will pay on the \$500,000 capital more than 25 per cent interest, which is higher than Fresno rates. There is storage enough now to take care of the crop. The growers can concentrate the fruit in these warehouses, or in cooperative packing houses, which they themselves build and own, and when so concentrated and controlled by themselves can be had for those who need it at less than 25 per cent, and those who do not need it can agree to run still longer.

That the board as representing the growers exceeded their authority, since they had been appointed to execute a plan definitely formulated by the convention which appointed them, and had no right, until further instructed, to attempt to commit the growers to something fundamentally different.

That the prospectus proposes to directly violate the expressed will of the convention in the following particulars:

That it proposes to take the control

of sales entirely out of the hands of the growers, and place them in those of a board in which the growers have only a minority representation.

That it looks toward no financial independence of the growers, but bids them for a term of ten years to a corporation in a distant state, necessarily knowing anything of the fruit business, and whose members are strangers to this people.

That the appointment inspection and control of the panels of those who are to advise money on the fruit, which leaves the grower worse off than now, since those who will have the control of the stocks have not even the check which personal acquaintance and residence insure. The present commission packers at least live among us, and have the natural desire to do the best they can for their customers, and if they do badly we can call them personally to account. We are not satisfied with that system, and are trying to become independent of these gentlemen, while still retaining their services. Under the proposed plan we are still to rely on them for getting our goods, and must pay for them, which will be a heavy burden to those who have no interests except their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our goods, whether we need advances or not, and who have the power to regulate the advances which they are to make by the valuation and inspection which they themselves make on our fruit, and aid in any temporary decline of the market to protect themselves by selling our goods at any price established by themselves, since "foreign competition" may always be given as reason for selling the goods at whatever will pay advances.

That no provision is made for any advances until the goods are actually in the company's warehouses, subject to storage, while the contracts will so bind growers that they will be unable to store their profit, and have no power to exact storage on all our